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Mary Washington College of the University of Virginia

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1967



Fredericksburg mayor Josiah P. Rowe and Chancellor Simpson greet Governor Mills Godwin, Jr. before the regional Governor's Conference on Education held at Mary Washington on February 2.

Marilla Confronts Secretary of State

Student Government President Patricia Marilla and student government leaders and editors representing colleges throughout the nation met with Secretary of State Dean Rusk February 1.

Meeting with Rusk at his invitation were 40 of the 100 student leaders who

signed the December 29, 1966, letter sent to President Johnson requesting his reconsideration of and clarification of U.S. objectives in Viet Nam. The meeting, Miss Marilla said, involved "a free exchange of ideas, with neither side dominating the discussion."

The students' questions as to whether the U.S. would consider negotiation with the NFL (National Liberation Front) as well as other questions, were hedged by Rusk, the students believed. Rusk's apparent disbelief that the war was likely to explode into a larger war involving Red China was attributed to China's weak economy and weak military-nuclear strength.

Secretary Rusk directed the students' attention to the Fourteen Points for Peace released by the U.S. last year. Asked by Rusk what they thought Hanoi should do to promote peace, the students responded that we must concern ourselves with what our government will do to promote peace. The discussion dealt primarily with military aspects of the war, and "at no time was the welfare of the Vietnamese people discussed," Marilla said, in spite of our claims of protection.

Legality of the war was discussed by Rusk, who stated that the SEATO treaty, under which the U.S. is defending South Vietnam, is a mutual defense pact, as defined by Article 51 of the UN Charter. The student leaders were of the opinion that the SEATO treaty was a regional treaty, as defined by Article 54 of the UN Charter, and that action under the article required unanimous consent of the UN Security Council. The student government leaders asserted that the SEATO defense pact was not ratified by the South Vietnamese government, was invalid, and so did not justify U.S. intervention in Vietnam.

Governor Holds Conference

By JEAN WINFREY

Mary Washington College served as host February 2 for the first Governor's Regional Conference on Education. Approximately 650 regional dele-

WUS Drive Contributions To Aid India

The annual World University Service Drive (WUS) will be held February 9-16 for both Mary Washington College faculty and students. The purpose of the drive is to aid Indian students in their desire for a college education.

The four principal problems which are hoped to be overcome by the WUS contributions are the lack of nutritional facilities, medical and health centers, educational facilities, and student lodging. The anticipated goal for the 1967 WUS Drive is \$1500.

Of related importance to the WUS Drive is the selection of Dr. Lewis P. Fickett Jr., Associate Professor of Political Science, as Mary Washington's fourth participant in the faculty exchange program between woman's colleges in the United States and in India.

After the closing of the current session, Dr. Fickett will leave MWC for a year of teaching in Delhi. He has previously participated in the 1966 Summer Institute in Indian Civilization at Osmania University in Hyderabad, India, and in the University of Virginia's Summer Institute for Asian Studies in 1965.

In 1964 the U.S. government and the participating colleges (15 in the U.S. and six in India) agreed to establish the United States-India Exchange Program. This program provides for the exchange of faculty members on an annual basis. The professors not only teach regular courses but also may conduct student seminars, offer new developments in their respective fields, and serve as guest lecturers.

gates from 18 counties and the city of Fredericksburg attended the conference on public secondary education, higher education, and community colleges.

The three hour program in George Washington Auditorium marked the first of eight regional conferences planned across the state during the next two months as a followup to the Governor's Conference on Education held in Richmond last fall.

In his keynote address to the conference, Governor Mills E. Godwin, Jr. said that "the sales tax is the price of better schools and colleges."

Virginia now ranks first among the Southern states in the amount of money invested in schools, but Governor Godwin said that the state should no longer judge its standards by those of other Southern states alone. During the last year, Virginia moved from 38th to 25th in total expenditures per student.

Governor Godwin compared the state sales tax for education to a rainbow, but he warned educators not to expect a new "pot of gold" when an additional one per cent state sales tax takes effect in 1968.

"That pot of gold looks more and more like a teacup," he said. The present surplus is 20 per cent less than anticipated, and the proceeds from the state sales tax "hover uncertainly around the figure necessary to meet the estimates on which so many school budgets are based."

Joseph E. Blackburn, chairman of the State Council on Higher Education, urged a program of expansion in higher education, but said, "We must resist the temptation to pass on these increased costs to the students."

Available evidence indicates that Virginia State-Controlled colleges and universities now charge higher student fees than like institutions in other states. It would be unwise to make cost any more of a barrier to enrollment of Virginia students."

A state department film, "Facing Up," showed conference delegates that Virginia parents provide 35 percent of college operational funds through tuition and fees, while parents across the nation pay a bill averaging 16 per cent. According to the film, Virginia exports 10,000 more students than she imports and has the second lowest number in the South of students in graduate school. Within the next 14 years, the film predicted that the number of college students will almost triple.

To meet this need for expanded college facilities, a master plan has been approved for community colleges in 22 regions of the state of Virginia. One of the proposed community colleges will be in the Fredericksburg area. An estimated 102,000 students would be enrolled in the community college system within five years after completion.

Dr. Dana B. Hamel, director of the Department of Community Colleges, warned that "by 1970 approximately 68 per cent of the jobs in the nation will require an education beyond high school."

Community colleges would provide two years of education for these students and prepare "late bloomers" for transference to a four year college. The low tuition cost of \$135 a year would also attract many who otherwise could not afford to continue their education.

Little Concert Series Features Electronic Music

Tonight Dr. Valdimir Ussachevsky, the first American composer to experiment in the medium of tape music, will present as part of the Little Con-

cert Series a lecture - demonstration on electronic music at 8:30 in George Washington Auditorium.

Since first beginning his experiments on the tape recorder in 1951, Dr. Ussachevsky has received fame for his public demonstrations, electronic scores for films, and his collaboration with Otto Luening on works for theater, ballet, television, and records. Dr. Ussachevsky has performed with nine symphony orchestras, appeared on radio and television broadcasts, and toured European electronic music stations.

At present, Dr. Ussachevsky serves as chairman of the Committee of Direction of the Columbia-Princeton Electronic Music Center. Born in Manchuria, he received his early musical training from his Russian parents. He attended Pomona College in California and holds M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the Eastman School of Music.



Dr. Valdimir Ussachevsky readies his equipment for his demonstration-lecture on electronic music

WHO'S GOT THE MONEY?

According to statistics released last week by the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, and the Association of State Colleges and Universities, tuition costs are up about 7 per cent this year.

The report that the median yearly cost of tuition, room, and board for in-state students living at the public institutions was about \$1,000. For out-of-state students, it ranged from about \$1200 to \$1500.

The problem of increasing college costs has been attacked by Senator Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.) who introduced a bill on February 6, to give tax relief to parents and students who pay the costs of a college education. The bill was co-sponsored by 46 Senators from both political parties and from all sections of the country. (Virginia's Senators were not sponsors.)

The proposal provides an income tax credit of up to \$325 on the first \$1500 of tuition, fees, books and supplies. It would go to anyone who pays these expenses for a student at an institution of higher learning, including accredited post-secondary business, trade, technical and other vocational schools.

At Mary Washington this year, in-state students pay \$1150 per year and out-of-state students pay \$1750. As Joseph Blackburn, Chairman of the State Council of Higher Education said in a speech here on February 2 (See news story, page 1), "Available evidence indicates that Virginia state-controlled colleges and universities now charge higher student fees than like institutions in other states."

Clearly, Senator Ribicoff's bill is of vital interest to the total college community, including Mary Washington. The reduction of appropriations from the General Assembly last year combined with rising costs of operation, brought a \$100 increase in in-state fees and \$200 in out-of-state fees this year, and this trend seems probable in the future.

The State of Virginia will continue to lack sufficient funds to help reduce the financial burden of students and their parents as long as Article XIII, Section 184, remains in the Virginia State Constitution.

This section is the basis of the "pay as you go" fiscal policy of the state, which expressly places a twelve million dollar limit (as of 1956) on the amount of debt the state can assume. This indebtedness can take place only after a law is passed by the General Assembly to authorize issuing bonds for one specified purpose. Even if the law were passed, it would have to be approved by the electorate in a general election.

Clearly, there is little hope in the near future that our college expenses will be significantly reduced by increased appropriations from the state. It would take at least four years before the General Assembly could amend Section 184, even if they actively favored such a change.

Therefore, Senator Ribicoff's bill demands the active support of all those interested in making a college education possible for many students of limited financial resources. According to Senator Ribicoff, "Over two-thirds of the benefits would go to families earning less than \$10,000 a year."

This figure of \$10,000 is significant to Mary Washington, since the average income of the parent of MWC students is between \$10,000 and \$15,000. It is clear that cost is an important factor in limiting the kind of students who can afford this college.

The Bulletin wholeheartedly supports Senator Ribicoff's proposal and urges all students, faculty, administrators, and parents to write their state's senators, demanding their support of this bill. The Bulletin will be glad to provide further details on the Ribicoff Bill to any interested persons. Only if the citizens vocalize their demand and need for this type of financial assistance will the program be realized.

CL



"It's absolutely shocking! Dr. Gunch expects us to THINK in his class."

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor, Fellow Students, and Administration:

We have just returned from a Russell "sound off" and have several observations which we would like to share with the rest of the campus. There are many aspects of Russell about which we can feel proud, but we feel that the concept of ours being a student run dorm has been misleading.

The highest authority in this dormitory is vested in two senior assistants who are, in reality, merely administrative pawns. They perform the duties delegated to them by the administration. These are equivalent to the duties of any head resident. The primary difference is that two young people share these duties instead of only one older person.

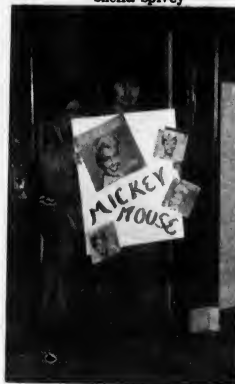
As an example of our student responsibility, when one student has received late permission she is responsible for having someone wait up for her. Why then must a senior assistant wait up also? If a member of the safety committee is delegated to lock the doors, and a dorm officer is selected to check flip out cards, why must a senior assistant also be present at the closing hour of the dorm? If the senior assistants do have the highest authority in the dorm, is there a need for a faculty resident in a student run dorm to possess administrative powers? If Russell is a student run dorm why must senior assistants sign sign out cards?

Let's face it, you cannot apply old rules to new ideas. Instead of having policy dictated from above, why not let policy be initiated from below? In order to do this, we would suggest establishing, for example, a five member board of students whose function would be to present the ideas of the students in Russell dormitory directly to the administration for consideration as to their applicability to a student run dorm.

If the administration raises strong objections the board could bring the objections back to the students. If these objections are valid, a compromise should be reached directly between the stu-

dents and the administration. Unless direct communication such as this is achieved, the term "student run" cannot honestly be applied to Russell dormitory.

Tacey Battley
Donna Cannon
Ellen Gray
Christine Haffer
Franceen Huddleston
Diane Miller
Jean Mongole
Cindy Paradise
Sheila Spivey



Students Picket Flick

Elections

Feb. 15 - Student Body Meeting, 6:45 G. W. Auditorium, State presented for nominees for President of SGA, President of Honor Council, Executive Committee of SGA and NSA Co-Ordinator. Further nominations from the floor at this meeting.

Feb. 16 - Meeting of nominees and their campaign managers with the Elections Committee, 6:45 in the SGA Room.

The Bulletin

Established 1927

Member

United States Student Press Association

Cindy Long
Editor-in-Chief

Managing Editor

Jean Winfrey

Pros and Cons

By PATTI MARILLA

Secretary of State Dean Rusk invited 40 representative Student Body Presidents to the State Department on January 31 to discuss our concern over the present U.S. policy in Vietnam. Although there was a free exchange of comments between Secretary Rusk and the students, there was little encouraging news and no change in student disaffection with the present U.S. policy.

The U.S. is still committed to a military settlement. There is little concern for the sociological welfare of the Vietnamese and there is no indication at all that the U.S. will negotiate without a cease-fire and virtual surrender of "the aggressors from the North."

The Fourteen Points for Peace issued by the U.S. last year were the focus of much attention. We expressed the basic confusion over our present middle course to negotiations and the totally unacceptable alternative of continued escalation. A settlement of the Laotian type would be preferable to a continued war.

Official acknowledgment that it is possible to end the military conflict in South Vietnam without defeating Hanoi, elicited questions over the rationale for the bombings. Civil conflict is also officially recognized as a component in the war, but it is maintained unquestionably that the leadership emanated from northern generals.

Concern over our slow, continued "growth" of forces, despite our mer statements to the contrary, was only countered by repeated references to the "invasion from the North."

No overt attempt was made to change opinion and no detailed defense of U.S. policy was offered. Reassurances of continued diplomatic pressure on Hanoi, the probable detente with the Soviet Union, and Russian support of our 14 points were considered encouraging by officials. There was no immediate concern evident over a confrontation with China. Our major achievement is seen in terms of having shown Hanoi that they cannot take over by force.

The tone of discussion was decidedly military. No recognition was made of the U.S. perpetuating the same conditions there as we profess to be fighting against. In fact, the points which were lucidly made by students from the U. of Texas to Vassar were listened to, but not often heard.

An agreement by both parties not to quote each other prevents a more pointed illustration of statements and facts which left the group with little optimism for the immediate course of U.S. policy.

The press conference following at the State Dept. was cordial but candid... the invitation was appreciated... the Secretary was receptive... hopefully the dialogue would be continued... no, we were not appeased.



CPS Correspondent Discusses Viet Issues

Editor's note: The BULLET, as a subscriber of the Collegiate Press Service, is presently receiving special coverage of the war in Vietnam from CPS correspondent Howard Moffett, Moffett, an American citizen who spent most of his childhood in the Far East, was travelling through South Vietnam last August when he decided to give up a two-year fellowship at Cambridge University to write about South Vietnam.

Although Moffett wrote about Vietnam in 1965-66 as editor of the Yale DAILY NEWS, he feels "that it may be possible to raise the level of debate... if student editors can gradually get across to their readers a few basic points."

Moffett's basic points will appear in a series of installments in the BULLET; the first appears below.

Both the physical war and the psychological war are being fought here at several different levels. There is a struggle to build and destroy infrastructures in each of some 16,000 hamlets. There are squad and platoon-sized engagements between local guerrillas and government militia, called Popular Forces. There are terrorist bombings at luxury hotels and in peasant markets.

The Viet Cong are trying to build up troop concentrations while avoiding pitched battles

in the rich Mekong Delta; government leaders, largely through the intermediate agency of U.S. Special Forces are trying to win the loyalty of the Central Highland Montagnards, who are generally looked down upon by all Vietnamese, communist and non-communist.

South of the Demilitarized Zone, full-fledged conventional battles rage between battalions (roughly 1,000 men each) of American Marines and North Vietnamese regulars. "Pacification" cadres from one side or the other are at work in every one of South Vietnam's 42 provinces.

The struggle has now spilled well beyond the borders of South Vietnam and has become in effect a regional war. Anti-government activity is reported increasing in Laos, northeastern Thailand, and even Burma, while the Hanoi government claims North Vietnam is about to be invaded.

Finally, the international political implications for the rest of Southeast Asia - from Indonesia to East Pakistan - are enormous. And however Americans want to slice it, Southeast Asians see the two major protagonists - competing for power, influence, and the vindication of ideology - as the United States and China.

This, then, is your simple war.

It is true that American warplanes are bombing and burning and killing civilians, more than you will ever read about in the papers. It is also true that the Viet Cong disembowel good province chiefs, or bad ones,

and they do run prison camps under conditions not so far removed from those of Dachau. The only thing these two statements prove is that war is hell, and modern guerilla war is worse than any other kind.

What is going on here has two

sides, in every usage of the word. It is not just a slaughter of particularly innocent, peace-loving villagers. Nor is it a particularly democratic defense of freedom against terror and tyranny from without. It is a total war.

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CROSS-FIRE

By Candy Burke



An increasingly interested student body facing the awakening state and the urgency of national and world affairs cannot be content to let this election divide the goodies among pre-accepted friends.

The SGA President nominees have a particular stake in facing the issues. The President must be elected as spokesman for the students. She must be able to fulfill this responsibility creatively, not hamstrung by weekly referendums. Before the choice is made we must both find out the candidate's positions and acquaint them with our expectations.

SGA leadership must make sure that students are informed and responsive to all developments.

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Issues right on campus are just as important as our new outside awareness. What is the student's place in constantly improving the educational caliber of the college?

The Honor Council Presidency has imperative matters facing it during this election. In light of the year's rash of theft we must ask ourselves and our representatives two fundamental questions.

Do we care enough to maintain an effective Honor System?

If we do, where is the flaw that prevents the system's functioning, and what steps must be taken to correct it?

The challenges are numerous. Let us choose the candidates who will be prepared to accept them, and let us face them ourselves. This election is not a social game, based on personalities, but an important decision that must be determined on issues.



Chosen from among eleven candidates from the Senior Class, Jean Elizabeth Saxon was elected the May Day Queen February 7 in George Washington Auditorium.

Patricia Adams Marilla was selected as the Maid of Honor

Seniors on the court are Carolyn Elizabeth Skinner, Eleanor Mary Frith, Susan Jenkins MacMurray, and Elisabeth Young Jones. Junior class representa-

tives are Judith Carolyn Jackson, Judy Katherine Boyce, Carol Elizabeth O'Connor, and Jeanne Ann Morgan. Sophomores selected are Kelley Elizabeth Greene, Sharon Diane Hale, Jane Beuhring Ireland, and Ruth Ann Schol. Freshmen representatives are Christine Anne Carter, Cathy Jean Page, Janis Page Webster, and Eddie Lynne Young.

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